

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Tajikistan: Floods



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRTJ030	Glide n°:	FL-2021-000055-TJK
Date of issue:	24 May 2021	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 August 2021
Category allocated to the disaster: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 226,560			
Total number of people affected:	25,010	Number of people to be assisted:	1,785 people in 357 households to be reached with household items and information materials (74 households - 370 people included to also receive CVA) 11,184 people to be reached by hygiene promotion activities.
Provinces affected:	Khatlon province	Provinces/ Regions targeted:	Kulob region: Kulob town, Vose, Shamsiddini Shohin and Muminobod districts; Bokhtar region: Vakhsh and Abdurahmoni Jomi districts.
Host National Society presence: <i>Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 HQ DM staff (Head of DM Department and DR Coordinator);• 4 staff at Bokhtar and Kulob regional branches (2 Executive secretaries and 2 ERC - Emergency Response Centres' Coordinators);• 24 National Disaster Response Team members (12 members in each region);• 6 NS branch's executive secretaries;• 97 local volunteers (Kulob – 40, Vose – 15, Muminobod – 5, Shamsiddini Shohin – 5, Vakhsh – 20 and Abdurahmoni Jomi – 12).			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), German Red Cross (GRC) and International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Local and National Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The torrential rains of starting from 6 May and continuing until 13 May 2021 triggered floods, landslides and mudflows in many of the country's districts. Districts and towns of Khatlon province face the largest number of losses and destructions. Disasters affected the following towns and districts: Kulob town and districts of Shamsiddini Shohin, Yovon, Dusti, Vaksh, Muminobod and Abdurahmoni Jomi.

The Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (CoES) reported the death of nine people caused by the disaster. Preliminary estimates indicate that households were displaced and 907 houses were damaged to different extents.

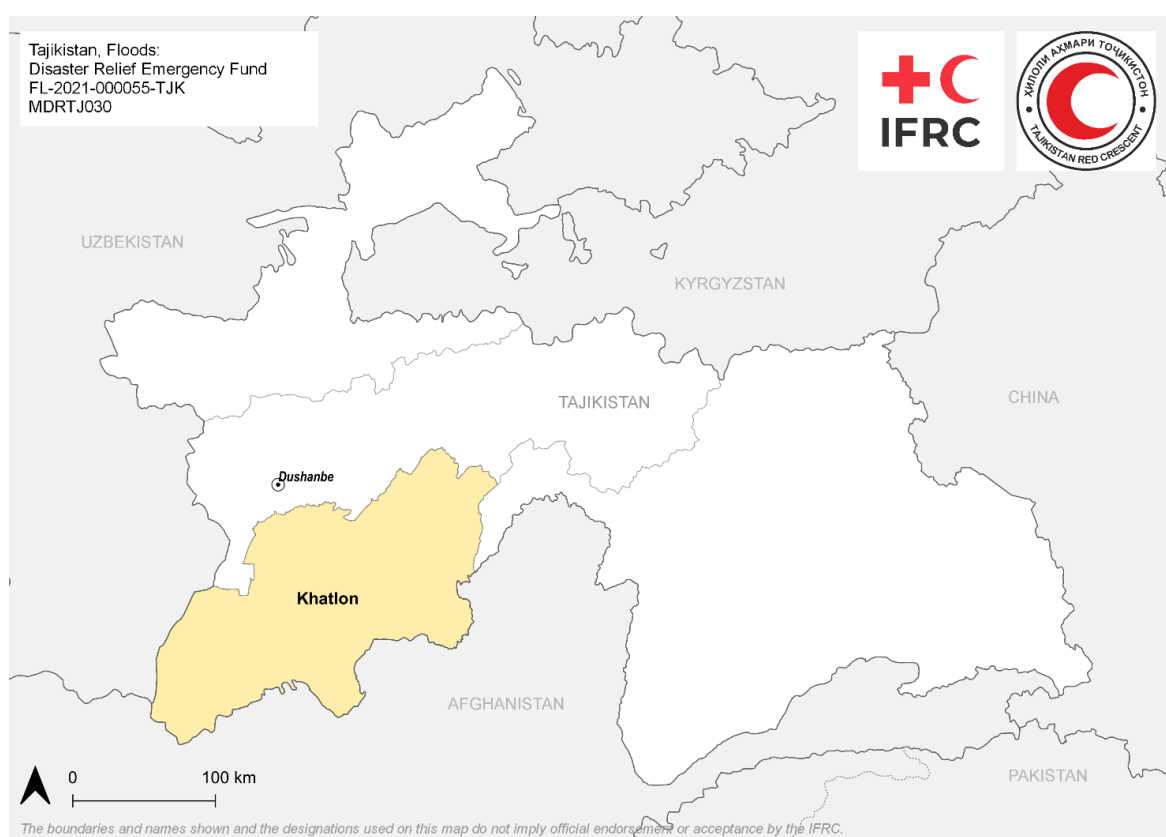
Very modest estimations indicate that the damages to private and social infrastructure caused disruptions to the livelihoods of more than 25,010 people¹.

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan activated the Inter-Agency Commission on Emergency Situations (Commission) in each disaster-affected district, which fully facilitates the response operations. Furthermore, Emergency Operations Centres have been set up in each disaster-affected district to collect and analyse relevant information, as well as to coordinate the response activities.

Up to date, general response activities in the affected districts include: search and rescue, evacuation of population from risk zones, constant disinfection of the affected territories, debris removal, assessment of damages and needs, registration of affected population, restoration of communal services, collection and distribution of immediate relief assistance, as well as recovery planning.²



Image 1 - RCST Emergency Response Centre in Bokhtar region. Photo credit: RCST



Summary information by district³

The floods and subsequent landslides and mudflows affected districts to various extents, causing different levels of damage. Below is a summary of information listed by districts and solicited from different sources:

Kulob town – 11 May 2021: Kulob town appeared to be the worst affected area, with the *death of 3 people* and an estimated 15 streets covered by mud. Up to date, the Government Assessment Teams identified 586 households with different levels of damage. As of 19 May 2021, updated estimates report over *850 households as affected and in need of assistance*. Most of the affected population have lost their assets and food stocks, as well as access to clean drinking

¹ React Rapid assessment report, 14 May 2021

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/tajikistan/rapid-emergency-assessment-and-coordination-team-react-floods-khatlon-7-13-may>

³ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/REACT%20Situation%20Report%2023%202%20-%20Floods%20in%20Khatlon%20province_19%20May%202021.pdf

water, as water supply system has been damaged by the mudflow. Sanitation conditions are severely worsened, as latrines are damaged and flooded.

Severe damages have been reported to bridges, roads, and mudflow diversion channels, as well as to agricultural lands and cattle.

Education has been disrupted in 3 schools affected by the mudflows for a couple of days, however it is expected that schools will re-open provided that all cleaning and disinfection interventions are completed on time.

The Republican Commission led by the Prime Minister, Mr. K.Rasulzoda, facilitates the response operations in Kulob town.



Image 2 – House and yard damage in Kulob town. Photo credit: RCST

Abdurahmoni Jomi district – 8 May 2021: Earth motion in the village Navobod of Jamoat Iftikhor is still continuing, expanding the sinkhole that occurred on 8 May 2021, prior to the mudflows in other districts. One additional house has collapsed since the last report on 11 May 2021, and around 10 residential houses remain under high risk of collapse.

The latest reports indicate that mudflows affected over 180 households and left 45 households homeless in three villages. Crops on over 1,000 hectares of land have been destroyed as significant damage has been caused to irrigation canals and roads.

Those displaced and inhabitants of the highest risk zones still reside in a small tent-camp established by the authorities in the backyard of a local school. Reports from the field indicate that male adult family members mainly occupy tents, while their relatives mainly host women, children and elderly family members.

Relevant authorities continue monitoring of the geological processes, while CoES ensures safety of the population and supports affected people in recovering their belongings and assets from risk zones.

The Commission led by Deputy Prime Minister Mr. D.Gulmahmadzoda has allocated new land plots in safe locations to those displaced. The Government has committed to provide necessary materials for construction of new houses.

Vakhsh district – 11 May 2021: The mudflow caused the death of an elderly woman and fully destroyed over 19 houses in three villages of Vakhsh district. Another 45 houses and other infrastructure, such as roads and canals suffered significant damages. The worst affected village is reported to be village Ittifoq of Jamoat 20-solagii Istiqloliyat.

The roads are being cleaned to ensure access to the affected streets and to restore the electricity supply, however stable supply of drinking water to the population of the affected villages is not yet restored.

As of today, CoES has delivered and erected around 20 tents in a safe area to host the victims of the mudflow, while the Commission is considering the possibility to relocate the affected households to safe locations.



Image 3 – House completely destroyed in Vakhsh district. Photo credit: RCST

Shamsiddini Shohin district – 11 May 2021: The mudflow caused the death of three people (drowned in a car) and damaged the infrastructure in 3 villages of the district. In addition, the mudflow damaged over 20 houses and caused the loss of over 180 heads of cattle. Over 150 meters of riverbank reinforcement facilities have been washed away, increasing the risk of repeated flood.

Muminobod district – 11-13 May 2021: The mudflows mainly damaged inter-farm bridges (over 10), roads and riverbank reinforcement facilities. Around 40 houses suffered different damages.

Table 1: Estimation of affected households based on the RCST reports (as of 14 May 2021)

District\Town	Jamoat\ Community	Total # of HHs	Total # of population	# of affected HHs	# of affected people	# of partially damaged houses	# of fully destroyed houses
Abdurahmoni Jomi	Iftikhor Jamoat,	376	1,946	187	1496	5	15
	Navobod - 4 village						
	Navobod - 5 village						
Vakhsh	20-solagii Istiqloliyat	400	1,370	80	416	45	19
	Vahdat Jamoat						
	Mashal Jamoat						
	Ittifoq village						
	Senakos village						
	Shahdez - 1						
Yovon	Shahdez - 2	222	1,788	52	288	3	3
	Obshoron Jamoat,						
Kulob	Sanjatak village	867	6,936	504	6,936	104	37
	Zavod Street						
	Sodikov Street						
	Sections 3,4,5,						
	Fayzobod bolo						
	Pervamay Street						
	Bogi Habib Street						
	Vokzal Street						
	Oftobruya Street						
	Rahimzoda Street						
	Pashadara Street						
Shamsidini Shohin	Dashtijum Jamoat	427	3,289	26	208	-	-
	Dashtijum village						
	Hojidara village						
	N.Mahmudov						
	Jamoat Porvor						
Vose	Guliston Jamoat	874	7,561	27	880	110	-
	Guliston village						
Muminobod	Balkhobi Jamoat	420	2,120	120	960	3	-
	Shululu village						
	Tebalay village						
	Bobpoi Habib village						
	Shohin Jamoat						
TOTAL		3,586	25,010	996	11,184	270	74

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan Kulob, Vose, Shamsiddini Shohin, Vakhsh, Abdurahmoni Jomi and Yovon branches' staff and volunteers were on the ground from the onset of the disaster, starting 7 May. Disaster Management volunteers informed the ERCs in Kulob and Bokhtar regions, and started early action: conducting rapid assessments, and providing support to the affected population by rendering first aid and psychological support, also joined CoES teams in evacuating population to safer places. They have participated in evacuation activities and assisted the affected households in cleaning the mud from their homes. In total, 24 National Disaster Response Team members, 97 Local Disaster Management Committee members/volunteers, 6 branch secretaries, 4 regional staff from Bokhtar and Kulob and 2 staff from HQ level have been deployed to support NS response activities.

As a member of the National Emergency Response Commission, the National Society deployed team members who participated in the preliminary assessment in affected areas during 7-14 May 2021.

In total, 17 injured people have received first aid, 865 including families who lost their family members received PSS and 910 affected people were evacuated to neighbouring villages to safe places, such as schools, mosques and relatives' houses by NS as part of the initial response activities. RCST volunteers assisted the people to evacuate to safe places and accompanied old, vulnerable people and children to evacuation points. National Society staff and volunteers provided First Aid and Psychosocial support (PSS) to affected population. At the same time, all other health issues were covered by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and local medical centres/hospitals.

On 6 May 2021, [RCST issued a field report](#) on the IFRC GO platform followed by situation updates indicating the need for a DREF operation, following the request of CoES (Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence). On 12 May 2021, RCST updated the information on the disaster on the IFRC GO Platform.

The RCST HQ had also been primarily requested by the CoES on national level officially on 8 May 2021 and local authorities from all affected areas to provide food and household items to cover basic needs, including hygiene kits to the affected population. **The second official request from CoES was addressed to RCST on 14 May 2021.**

In response, the RCST mobilized its stocks from Emergency Response Centres (ERCs) in Dushanbe, Kulob and Bokhtar to distribute basic household items in the most affected villages.

The National Society plans to provide 357 households with household items and provide the 74 most affected households with unconditional cash with the support of DREF funds.

Table 2. Total number of target population already assisted *and* planned to be assisted by National Society

No	Area	District\Town	Administrative center/ Community	Distributed	Planned
1.	Kulob region	Kulob town	Zavod Street Sodikov Street Sections 3,4,5, Fayzobodi bolo Street Pervamay Street Bogi Habib Street Vokzal Street Oftobruya Street Rahimzoda Street Pashadara Street	30 family tents	100 NFIs basic HH item sets have been dispatched from HQ warehouse to Kulob town on May 15, 2021 Another 52 NFIs basic HH item sets will be dispatched from HQ warehouse to Kulob town on May 17, 2021
		Vose district	Guliston	-	110 NFIs basic HH item sets
2.	Bokhtar region	Vakhsh district	20-solagii Istiqloliyat Vahdat Mashal Ittifoq Senakos Shahdez - 1 Shahdez - 2	80 NFI basic HH item sets	
		A.Jomi district	Iftikhor Jamoat, Navobod - 4 village Navobod - 5 village	15 NFIs basic household item sets	
Total items:				30 tents & 357 HH NFI basic HH item sets	

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Movement partners include International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and German Red Cross (GRC) representations in country. All these partners remain supportive and ready to support the National Society in case of need. The National Society will keep updating the IFRC Country Office on the progress of the operation. German RC has pledged for bilaterally supporting the RCST's CVA programme for affected households. The ICRC Office in Dushanbe city has expressed its readiness to provide technical support to NS response operation when required. IFRC Country Cluster Support team has also been technically supporting RCST in addition to the DREF funding.

Movement Coordination

The RCST is continuously coordinating with and informing the IFRC's Country Office in Tajikistan as well as the ICRC and German Red Cross about the actual situation and the response.

A coordination meeting was conducted on 12 May 2021 by RCST Head of DM Department with the participation of NS Deputy Secretary General, IFRC and ICRC representatives in Tajikistan and German Red Cross representative for Central Asia. Participants were updated on the situation and response actions based on official request from the CoES, which was received on 8 May 2021. In country partners also were informed by RCST that RCST will prepare request for DREF and will send it to IFRC Country Cluster Support Team.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

The Government of Tajikistan has activated an Inter-Agency Commission on Emergency Situations (Commission) in each disaster-affected district, which fully facilitate the response respective local operations. Furthermore, Emergency

Operations Centers (Shtab) have been set up in each disaster affected district, which collects and analyzes relevant information and coordinates the relevant response activities.⁴

The National Emergency Response Commission led by the CoES Chairman was tasked to conduct damage assessment in the disaster area since the early onset of the disaster. The local branches of CoES, Ministry of Internal affairs and medical centres have been mobilized to conduct rescue operations and evacuate affected people to safe areas such as schools, mosques, and relatives' houses in neighbouring villages.

In all affected districts, the central government mobilized its structures to rehabilitate the damaged infrastructure (cleaning roads and ditches, restoring electricity lines, providing clean drinking water) within their capacity and together with private sector actors started organizing the distribution of drinking water and food from neighbouring villages around the affected localities.

CoES forces were mobilized to conduct search and rescue operations in the affected areas following the first flood on 6 May 2021.

General response actions undertaken by the Government in every affected area included: search and rescue, evacuation of population from risk zones, constant disinfection of the affected territories, debris removal, assessment of damages and needs, registration of affected population, restoration of communal services, collection and distribution of immediate relief assistance, as well as recovery planning.

There are international agencies, UN agencies and RCRC actors operating in the country in the REACT framework (TRCS is a member), the national emergency response coordination mechanism in Tajikistan.

Co-Chairs of REACT, the Chairman of the CoES and UN Resident Coordinator in Tajikistan called an extraordinary field REACT meeting in Kulob town on 14 May 2021. The meeting was also attended by the Mayor of Kulob town. During the meeting, the situation, damages, and humanitarian needs of the population were discussed. Among different operational aspects discussed and agreed, it was also agreed that partners should consider releasing available stocks of relief items to cover the most urgent needs and trigger available emergency response mechanisms, with consideration of early recovery interventions.

Up to date, REACT Partners (UNICEF, AKAH, WFP and UNDP) including RCST have delivered relief items including fuel, hygiene and dignity kits, sets of household items and food aid to the affected population in Jomi district and Kulob town. Up to 19 May, UNICEF has distributed 36 hygiene and dignity kits in A.Jomi district and 150 hygiene and dignity kits in Kulob town. Local government and private sector distributed food items to more than 500 affected families (Kulob, Vakhsh, A.Jomi and Vose).

Coordination

RCST is in constant contact with CoES and REACT Secretariat in Dushanbe city since the first hours after the disaster occurred. RCST is part of REACT Rapid Response Team, and on 13 May 2021 jointly visited the affected areas and prepared a needs assessment report. In addition, an internal RC/RC Movement coordination meeting (IFRC, ICRC and German RC) was held in the NS HQ on 12 May 2021.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

(For more details on the needs assessment, please refer to the initial findings of the REACT Rapid Assessment in which RCST participated)

The intense and prolonged rains and flooding have affected different sectors at multiple levels. Initial assessments at the local and national levels have identified the following humanitarian priorities: **food, drinking water, household items to cover basic needs**, support in **debris cleaning sanitation/hygiene** as well as measures aimed at the prevention of COVID-19 (provision of PPE and hand sanitizers).

COVID-19 related risks/needs and preventive/infection control measures have to be taken into account.

Livelihoods and basic needs: Food stocks and food storage facilities in most houses were damaged (covered with mud) or lost. Although local food shops and markets continue to operate, the population is not able to buy food due to the financial losses that they have suffered because of the floods. Local government has been distributing food to the affected households. People have also lost much of their cattle and livestock, gardens and agricultural fields, which are the main source of income for most of the affected households.

⁴https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/REACT%20Situation%20Report%20%23%20%20-%20Floods%20in%20Khatlon%20province_19%20May%202021.pdf

Shelter: There is a **need for basic household items** including beddings, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and mud cleaning tools, as many household utensils including kitchen sets, cleaning tools (shovels, hoes) and bedding are tainted or not suitable for use anymore.

Support is also required in **debris/mud removal**, in particular, for the most vulnerable households (e.g. female-headed households, multi-children households, and elderly people, especially those living alone). To avoid further casualties and damages, population of the fully destroyed houses have been evacuated by the Committee of Emergency Situations supported by the RCST volunteers to the safer locations. By 20 May, there are altogether 128 displaced households, out of which 109 are placed in tents and 19 are hosted by relatives.

Table 3. Total number of affected and displaced population (19 May 2021) ⁵

Districts	Affected HHs	Affected people	Displaced HHs	Placed in tents	Hosted by relatives
Jomi	167	835	32	20	12
Vakhsh	181	958	45	45	0
Dangara	134	600	0	0	0
Dusti	180	900	0	0	0
Yovon	427	~2500	3	0	3
Kulob	850	6939	41	41	0
S. Shohin	31	201	1	0	1
Vose	160	880	3	0	3
Muminobod	120	960	3	3	0
Farkhor	15	105	0	0	0
TOTAL	2265	14878	128	109	19

National Government is supporting people to rebuild their homes and its planned to return them within two months. All required services are available in evacuation centres.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: local governments provided drinking water to households living in areas affected by floods/mudflows, as the water supply and the sewer systems were temporarily disabled by the disaster. Water sources have been polluted by the floods and were deemed unfit for human consumption (especially in rural areas). There is an urgent need to raise people's awareness of the first signs of water-borne diseases to immediately seek medical help in case of need.

Targeting

According to the coordination and distribution of roles and based upon request from the local authorities and in agreement with the CoES headquarter, the **RCST has been focusing on providing shelter and household items including shelter (family tents), beddings (mattresses, quilts/blankets, pillows, bed linen sets) kitchen sets, hygiene kits, buckets, shovels and hoes, hygiene promotion materials and cash assistance** in close cooperation with the governmental bodies, local authorities and REACT partners.

RCST targets to support people based on the **following selection criteria:**

- Households that have been heavily affected by the floods (damage / destruction to homes, loss of properties, need for household items, among others)
- Households with special circumstances of vulnerability, such as single-parent households with dependent children, households of older adults or with dependent older adults, with members with disabilities based on assessment results and local authorities' data.

⁵ Assessment of RCST and CoES field staff

Among these the most affected households who had their homes completely destroyed and lost food and property, as identified during the assessment in coordination with National Emergency Response Commission representatives, local authorities and representatives of people affected by the floods will be assisted with unconditional cash assistance.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted with in-kind support and cash grants:

Category	Estimated number of people in the target group	Female	Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	256	130	126
Children (5-17yrs)	687	349	338
Adults (18-49 yrs)	496	252	244
Elderly (>50 yrs)	271	152	119
People with disabilities	75	39	36
Total	1,785	922	863

Scenario planning

The table below outlines three possible scenarios of how the situation might evolve in the nearest future.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Increased number of people in evacuation points due to continued flooding	Lack of food and household (hygiene and basic needs) items and shelter	The RCST will mobilize local resources (in-kind donations of goods, launch of in-country appeals (to local commercial sector, population, etc.)
Increased number of damaged houses due to continued flooding, poor quality of constructions	Lack of household items and shelter	The RCST will mobilize local resources (in-kind donations of goods, launch of in-country appeals (to local commercial sector, population, etc.)
People return to their houses, decreased number of/no people in evacuation points	Unused food and household items	Household items will be distributed to the most vulnerable people who returned to the flooded villages
Likely case 2; delayed recovery due to outbreak of COVID-19 in affected as well as neighbouring areas in Khatlon region, as the risk of COVID-19 community transmission increases with the displacement of people and overcrowding in temporary community shelters and host families and the difficulty of maintaining a physical distance	<p>Prolonged need for humanitarian response</p> <p>Increased morbidity and mortality due to COVID- 19</p> <p>Difficulty in accessing the affected populations due to public health restrictions on movement of people due to COVID-19 outbreaks</p>	<p>Intensifying COVID-19 preventative measures, including provision of PPEs for affected communities</p> <p>Increasing the capacity of local health institutions to deal with the surge of COVID-19 cases, referrals, and transportation of severe cases to neighbouring provinces</p> <p>COVID-19 vaccination in affected areas by the government</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

No significant risks and security concerns have been identified that would potentially affect the operations. However, the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan forecasts continued high temperature and snow melting from mountains, which increases water levels in rivers throughout the country. In case of another emergency, the RCST will activate its contingency plan and deploy its existing disaster response capacities from all over the country.

Reconstruction of destroyed or severely damaged houses will take time and families from affected households might have to stay with relatives or in shelters for an extended period. People will need food as they have lost crops, hygiene items and follow COVID-19 prevention measures since they will get in contact with people other than their family members.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the [IFRC global appeal](#), which will facilitate supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Regional Office for Europe, in coordination with global and regional partners. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The NS will keep monitoring the situation closely, focusing on the health risks, and revise accordingly if needed taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items and procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information, please consult [the COVID-19 operation page on the IFRC GO platform](#).

Although the country did not have any new reported cases of COVID-19 for the past 4 months, the current crisis and subsequent displacement of people increases the risk of COVID-19 outbreak in the affected communities. Displacement of people and overcrowding in temporary community shelters and host families and difficulty of maintaining a physical distance when delivering direct assistance to people increase the exposure risk for both affected communities as well as responders. Personal protective equipment have to be used consistently by both responders and affected people.

Also, in order to avoid the spread of COVID-19, it is necessary to take infection control measures. Despite the announcement by government agencies of the absence of new cases of COVID-19 infection, there remains a real threat of a repeated outbreak of infection, given the failure to comply with safety measures on the part of the population. Up to May 18 2021, 13,714 cases of COVID-19 infection have been detected in Tajikistan, and 91 people have died due to COVID-19, according to the WHO. The testing level is low in the country.

All RCST staff and volunteers engaged in the operations have been guided to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) consistently and distributed sufficient stocks of PPE and hygiene items for their use during the operations. The RCST and local Khatlon branch are in the process of updating its business continuity plan for the operations in the event of an outbreak of COVID-19 in the affected areas.

B. Operational strategy

Overall objective

The overall operational objective is to provide relief assistance for three months to 357 households (1,785 people) through the provision of shelter (provision of household items), Livelihoods and Basic Needs Support (through Cash and Vouchers Assistance modality) and WASH (hygiene kits and hygiene promotion campaign).

Proposed strategy

The operation will include a one-time distribution of household items, unconditional cash grants as well as hygiene promotion and distribution of information materials to cope with the consequences of the floods. The RCST is planning to implement the following activities within the DREF operation by staff and volunteers in close cooperation with National Emergency Response Commission representatives and in cooperation with the local communities:

- Detailed needs assessment (ongoing) and finalization of lists of people who the RCST will assist, specifying further the extent and scope of damages;
- Provision of household sets (see details in table 4) and kitchen sets (see details in table 3) to 357 households (1,785 people);
- 74 households (370 people) will be additionally provided with unconditional cash grants (CHF 200 per household) to meet immediate needs within DREF eligibility criteria (including food, other essential household items, construction tools and materials and other items that are not included in the overall assistance);
- 11,184 people, out of 25,010 people living in the affected communities will be reached by hygiene promotion activities and distribution of water and sanitation information materials. This activity will be coordinated with UNICEF.
- Improvement of the hygiene situation of 357 households (1,785 people) by distributing hygiene kits and hygiene promotion information materials in affected communities and conducting hygiene promotion campaigns, including the distribution of information materials (11,184 people);
- Affected population will be engaged in the assessment phase of response operations to identify their needs, hygiene promotion campaigns (in most public areas) as well as a satisfaction survey and post distribution monitoring.

- Ensuring infection control measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among the affected and displaced population, as well as the staff and volunteers of the RCST.

The selected items for distribution listed below are according to traditions and are standard having been provided by the RCST to the affected population during response operations to previous disasters since 2008 including earthquakes, drought, floods, mudflows and cold waves. At the evaluation of these operations it has been proved to be the adequate set of items. National Society has enough medical masks and hand sanitizers in its stock provided by its partners.

NS is collaborating with UNICEF with regard to the needs of children and women. The current content is been already distributed and is to be replenished.

The list was defined based on previous results of satisfaction surveys and interviews with the population in the country.

Table 3 – Content of kitchen set

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity per HH
1.	Pot (8 litre)	pcs.	1
2.	Ladle	pcs.	1
3.	Scoop	pcs.	1
4.	Kitchen knife	pcs.	2
5.	Large plate	pcs.	5
6.	Small plate	pcs.	5
7.	Spoon	pcs.	5
8.	Fork	pcs.	5
9.	Cup	pcs.	5
10.	Carton box with logos	pcs.	1

Table 4 – Content of household items set

No.	Description	Unit	Quantity per HH
1.	Mattress	pcs.	5
2.	Pillow	pcs.	5
3.	Quilts\blanket	pcs.	5
4.	Bed linen	set	5
5.	Shovel with handle	pcs.	1
6.	Hoe with handle	pcs.	1
7.	Plastic bucket, 10l	pcs.	1
8.	Jerry can, 20l	pcs.	1

Table 5 - Content of hygiene kits

No.	Item	Quantity per HH
1.	Towel	5 pieces
2.	Soap	5 pieces
3.	Toothpaste	2 pieces
4.	Toothbrush	5 pieces
5.	Washing powder	500 gr/1 pack
6.	Disinfection powder	500 gr/1 pack
7.	Liquid soap	1 litre
8.	Shampoo	1 piece
9.	Disinfectants (500 ml)	1 piece
10.	Female sanitary pads	1 pack
11.	Toilet paper	5 rolls
12.	Laundry soap	4 pieces
13.	Plastic bag	1 piece
14.	Diapers	18 pcs, 1 pack

Lessons learned from previous operations related to CVA programming

From the experience of implementing a DREF operation with an unconditional cash programme for the second time, RCST is now more confident of implementing a cash-based programme that provides target households with more options in deciding what is best for them with the flexibility to receive support based on a proposal that shows how the cash will be utilized to restart or build household livelihoods. By undertaking cash programme to support affected communities, RCST learnt a new modality of program implementation and have developed capacity at the HQ and branch level to implement such projects in future.

Reinforcing CVA its capacities and adding to the accumulate experience are two on-going projects of National Society supporting orphaned children funded by King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre and UAE Red Crescent Society. For these programmes, cash is provided through State Savings Bank “Amonatbank”, as RCST has an agreement with this bank.

Previous operations have shown, that in Tajikistan, the bank system has difficulties (weak network countrywide, undeveloped infrastructure) with providing cash to people in areas outside the capital. Also in the situation with COVID-19, some people were reluctant to get cash directly from bank or voucher from supermarket with a fear of contacting COVID-19. These circumstances will be considered during the implementation of this operation.

[Please see a summary of lessons learned from previous operations in Annex 1.](#)

Operational support services

Human resources:

In total 12 staff, the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan, including Head of DM Department and DR Coordinator in HQ and 10 National Society staff in local branches, 24 National Disaster Response Teams members, 97 Local Disaster Management Committee members/volunteers to carry out the proposed activities, deployed NDRT members and volunteers:

- 2 HQ DM staff (Head of DM Department and DR Coordinator);
- 4 staff at Bokhtar and Kulob regional branches (2 Executive secretaries and 2 Emergency Response Centres' Coordinators);
- 24 National Disaster Response Team members (12 members in each);
- 6 NS branch's executive secretaries;
- 97 volunteers (Kulob – 40, Vose – 15, Muminobod – 5, Shamsidini Shohin – 5, Vakhsh – 20 and Abdurahmoni Jomi – 12).

All NDRT members received FA and PSS trainings. Furthermore, all local volunteers through different projects supported by NS partners received basic FA and PFA trainings in community level.

The operations coordinator, deputy operations coordinator and finance officer of the RCST will be dedicated to this operation during the timeframe of the DREF and associated HR costs are budgeted within the DREF operation.

The IFRC operations coordinator in Tajikistan will also be involved and provide overall technical support to the RCST in implementing the operation, as well as in monitoring, reporting and communications.

Logistics and supply chain

Basic household items will be procured, transported and pre-positioned locally in accordance and full compliance with the RCST's and IFRC's procurement procedures as well DREF guidelines.

Information technology (IT)

Communications equipment, mobile and fixed phones and laptops have been made available by RCST in order to maintain contact between the branches and operational volunteers and their base, as well as maintain and update records, and plan and coordinate the emergency. The National Society's HQ will maintain regular communication with its Bokhtar and Kulob regional branches through mobile phone network and for reports and pictures, through the internet.

Communications

A press release will be prepared in Tajik and English to be disseminated through the local media, as well as posted on the NS official website. Photos will be taken on the operation sites and disseminated both via media outlets and the RCST's internal and external websites. RCST field staff and volunteers will be available for media interviews after preliminary coordination with the RCST's Communications Officer.

The Regional Office for Europe Communications team will share pictures and information on the activities via its social media account.

Based on needs in the affected areas it was decided to print out information materials with messages on safe sanitation and hygiene to be delivered through awareness-raising materials, including: two types of information materials on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene titled "Water for life" and "Fresh water is safe".

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The RCST and IFRC Country Office in Tajikistan will monitor implementation throughout the project. The IFRC will provide technical support in terms of operation management including monitoring and reporting where necessary. Regular updates will be provided by the RCST to the IFRC on the general progress of the operation. A final report will be jointly published after the completion of the operation. A satisfaction survey as well as one-on-one interviews will be conducted as part of the monitoring and evaluation plan. A 'lessons learned' workshop will also be conducted to share the breadth of experience gathered and challenges encountered during the operation among the RCST, IFRC, ICRC and GRC staff and governmental actors and REACT partners involved in the response. The lessons learned exercise

will include a segment taking stock of whether and how learnings from previous operations have been integrated into the response's design.

This operation is expected to be implemented within three months and will therefore be completed by 31 August 2021. The final report will be published three months after the end of the operation, by 30 November 2021.

Administration and Finance

The RCST will ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions laid down in the project agreement signed between the National Society and the IFRC. The IFRC will ensure that financial resources management will take place in compliance with IFRC standards and DREF guidelines.

Community Engagement and Accountability

The RCST will ensure that affected people in the areas of operations are included in the response and recovery process, consulted regarding their needs, and understand what and why the assistance is being provided, to whom and the selection criteria.. Hygiene promotion campaigns will be based on community participation with active engagement and involvement of affected people. Post distribution monitoring will include satisfaction and quality elements to ensure data collected reflects recipients' experiences of RCST services and activities, and provides guidance for identification of best practice and future adaptation and improvement. Appropriate feedback and response mechanisms will be in place to ensure people affected by the emergency and RCST activities can effectively and in a timely manner provide feedback and raise issues, and that this is acted on, with resulting actions reported back to individuals and communities.

Protection Gender and Inclusion

Specific measures will be adopted to make sure that the distribution process will be inclusive and gender sensitive.

The registration lists will be prepared in collaboration with the local administration centres (Jamoats) in order to make sure that the people mostly exposed to isolation or risk to be excluded from the intervention received specific attention and their needs are addressed, including people with disabilities. Different channels of communication will be used to make sure that information is widespread and everybody has access to. Distribution points or door to door will be considered to avoid exclusion. Specific attention will be given to gender, making sure that time, location and access are suitable to different groups and eventually separated, based on gender sensitivity. In case of cash distribution, women will be taken into consideration the one who are taking decisions on how to use it. Receiving and transportation of aid will be facilitated and disabled people will be accompanied during the interventions.

Security

There are no extraordinary security concerns in the affected areas. The NS has SA regulations for its staff and volunteers in place. In addition, all NS staff and local volunteers are taking part in SA basic and refresher trainings on a regular basis.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 357 HHs (1,785 people)

Male: 863

Female: 922

Requirements (CHF): 139,123

Needs analysis: Based on the assessment in the field, the population in affected areas of Khatlon province is in need of basic household items (kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, blankets, bed linen sets, buckets, jerry cans, shovel, hoes and family tents as well)⁶.

Risk analysis:

Over 996 households have been affected by the disaster and it is challenging to categorize the level of damages to shelter, household items and livelihoods, which may lead to difficulties in selecting beneficiaries. NS headquarters will closely monitor and provide technical support to the regional and district branches and at the same time work closely with local authorities in the beneficiary selection process to ensure the process is accountable and transparent for the affected communities.

Population to be assisted: 357 households (1,785 people) will be assisted through the action with household items to cover basic needs (Table 4).

Programme standards / benchmarks: Household items to be distributed to the affected households will adhere to Sphere standards

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	% of surveyed households that agree that the assistance received was relevant for restoring their wellbeing (target: 70%)											
	Shelter Output 1.1: Emergency household items (kitchen sets, quilts, mattresses, pillows, bed linen sets, buckets, jerry cans, shovel and hoes) are distributed to support the affected population of Khatlon province.	# of households reached with emergency household items (target: 357)											
	Activities planned /Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Coordination with Government and other stakeholders	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP005	Conduct detailed assessment in the affected areas		x	x									
AP005	HH selection in collaboration with local communities, administrations and other stakeholders	x	x	x	x								
AP005	HH registration		x	x	x								
AP005	Transportation and relief distributions from pre-positioned stocks of the RCST warehouses in Dushanbe, Kulob and Bokhtar ⁷	x	x	x	x								

⁶ Family tents will be replenished by RCST resources.

⁷ Please see summary table below.

AP005	Procurement and replenishment of RCST DP stock in Dushanbe, Kulob and Bokhtar (RCST Bokhtar regional warehouse: 45 NFIs sets; RCST HQ warehouse: 312 NFIs sets)			x	x	x	x						
AP005	Post-distribution monitoring, including satisfaction metrics			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 6 – Summary of dispatched household item and shelter stocks

From	To	Item and amount
RCST Bokhtar regional warehouse	A.Jomi district	15 HH item sets
	Vakhsh district	30 HH item sets
From RCST HQ warehouse	Vose district	110 HH item sets
	Kulob town	152 HH item sets
	Vakhsh district	50 HH item sets
Total household item sets replenished via DREF:		357 HH item sets

Replenished via RCST resources:

RCST Kulob regional warehouse	Kulob town	30 family tents
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Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 74 HHs (370 people)

Male: 141

Female: 229

Requirements (CHF): 15,762

Needs analysis: Preliminary assessments indicate that the affected population lost their food stocks, and food storage facilities were damaged (covered with mud) in most houses. Although the operation of the local shops is not interrupted, the population is not able to buy food, and tools are needed to re-build their homes due to their financial losses. The population also lost much of their cattle and livestock, gardens and agricultural fields, which are the main source of income for most of the affected families. In total, 74 households whose homes are totally destroyed will be provided with cash grants to cope with the consequences of the floods.

Risk analysis:

Over 996 households have been affected by the disaster and it is challenging to categorize the level of damages to shelter, household items and livelihoods, which may lead to difficulties in selecting beneficiaries. NS headquarters will closely monitor and provide technical support to the regional and district branches and at the same time, work closely with local authorities in the beneficiary selection process to ensure the process is accountable and transparent for the affected communities.

Population to be assisted: The operation will target the most-affected 74 households in the most flood-affected areas in Abdurahmoni Jomi, Vakhsh and Vose districts and Kulob town of Khatlon province. The National Society is planning to provide unconditional cash to the most vulnerable households affected by this disaster and to contribute to addressing their basic needs, such as to households that suffered serious losses in life or injuries of their members, their livelihoods and having their houses totally damaged.

Targeted households, whose houses were completely destroyed and those that lost home belongings and food products, will be selected in close cooperation with the National Emergency Response Commission and local authority representatives. The National Government plans to provide these households with construction materials to rebuild their houses and land plots. The National Society will provide cash to help affected people buy supplementary food and procure construction tools. Cash will be provided through State Savings Bank “Amonatbank”, as RCST has a Framework Agreement with this bank. RCST Finance Department has also started assessing other potential financial service provider. The cash grant provides CHF 200 per household, calculating CHF 150 for two months to cover the most urgent food product household needs and CHF 50 for the procurement of one set of construction tools.

Programme standards / benchmarks: Livelihood items to be distributed to the affected households will adhere to Sphere standards

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	Surveyed HHs that report that their livelihoods have been restored to pre-disaster level (target: 70%)											
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional cash grants to address their basic needs	# of households reached with unconditional cash grants (target: 74)											
	Activities planned / Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP081	Completion of detailed needs assessment	x	x	x									
AP081	Selection of targeted HHs in collaboration with local communities, administrations and other stakeholders	x	x	x									
AP081	Setting up cash distribution system per available financial structures		x	x	x	x	x						
AP081	HHs registration			x	x								
AP081	Cash grants distributions					x	x	x					
AP081	Establishing a feedback and information provision mechanism for the CVA programme, and sharing timely information with the targeted communities		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP081	Monitoring of progress and reporting								x	x	x		
AP081	Post-distribution monitoring, including satisfaction metrics											x	x



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 11,184

Male: 5 514

Female: 5 670

Requirements (CHF): 32,961

Needs analysis: Based on the needs assessment, hygiene kits will be distributed to the affected population. The RCST branch team members identified that people still accommodated in the evacuation points require hygiene items.

Risk analysis:

There is requirement to have good coordination among partners, Health sector and local government to monitor the quality of the distribution of water purification tablets, sanitation improvement and hygiene promotion sessions and campaigns as well as the participation and attention of local people.

Population to be assisted: Improvement of the hygiene condition of 357 households (1,785 people) by distributing and replenishing hygiene kits and conducting hygiene promotion campaigns, including the distribution of information materials to total number of affected households (907 HHs, 11,184 people).

Programme standards / benchmarks: items to be distributed to the affected households will adhere to Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	% of people who report that the hygiene items received were relevant for their needs. (target: 70%)											
	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities provided to target population	# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: 11,184) # of meetings to be conducted with affected communities (target:23)											
	Activities planned / Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Printing of hygiene promotion materials ⁸ (11,184 items) and distribution				x	x	x	x					
AP030	Engage community members in hygiene promotion campaigns (lectures and round table meetings in public locations by NS trained staff and NDRT members). In total, 23 meetings and round tables in 23 affected communities of 4 target districts.				x	x	x	x					
AP030	Monitor and evaluate impact on improved awareness and health outcomes.				x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods provided to the target population	# of people provided with a set of essential hygiene items (Target: 1,785)											
	Activities planned / Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Detailed assessment to identify areas for intervention	x	x	x									

⁸ Two types of hygiene promotion materials will be prepared and printed. 1) Water for life, 2) Fresh water is safe.

AP030	Procurement and replenishment of 357 hygiene kits		x	x	x								
AP030	Distribution of hygiene kits			x	x	x							
AP030	Monitor satisfaction through a household survey			x	x	x	x						
AP030	Conduct health survey for detection of communicable or other diseases			x	x	x	x	x					

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 38,715

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	% of volunteers involved in the operation, who are insured (target: 100%)											
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	# of volunteers involved in the response operation (target: 121)											
	Activities planned / Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP040	Staff and volunteers mobilization for the implementation of the planned response operations (briefing, security, insurance)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP040	Detailed assessments and selection criteria development in collaboration with other stakeholders, including community members, local administrations, CoES, and others	x	x	x	x	x							
AP040	RCST Operations coordination, deputy operations coordinator and finance officer to be deployed to the operation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities	# feedback and complaints mechanisms implemented (1) % of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS (100 %)											
	Activities planned / Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP084	Establishment of feedback and information provision mechanisms Community Engagement activities including participatory/co-produced development, production and distribution of information, and consolidation, analysis and response to feedback			x	x	x							
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	# of satisfaction survey completed (target: 1) #of monitoring visits conducted (target: 2)											
AP055	Monitoring visits by RCST HQ, DM Department for provision of technical support Coordination meetings at regional and national levels	x			x			x			x	x	
AP040	Satisfaction survey including satisfaction and quality elements									x	x	x	

AP040	DREF Operation Lessons Learned Workshop to review achievements, challenges and develop recommendations for future operations												x	
AP040	Conduct regular monitoring for the implementation by IFRC country office				x				x				x	
AP040	Situation/progress updates (regular: weekly, monthly) and final report		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

D. Budget

The budget for this DREF Operation is **CHF 226,560**. [Please click here to see the budget.](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

ANNEX 1 – Lessons learned summary from operations

MDRTJ026-MDRTJ029



Shelter

Challenges

MDRTJ029:

The COVID-19 pandemic hit when the operation was ongoing. The RCST staff involved in the response operation used to wear for the first time special uniforms (PPE) during assessment and distribution, which was very uncomfortable in hot weather.

MDRTJ028:

The only challenge was to get permission from Local authorities for distribution of household items. The Government referred to avoiding misunderstanding between affected populations in the first days and asked to wait for the final results of Government Commission.

As for shelter-related challenges, RCST did not face them during DREF Operation based on staff and volunteer experience gained from previous years.

MDRTJ027:

No Shelter-related challenges were faced during this operation. The last DR capacity building activities were conducted in 2013, and the existing teams are capable of implementing these activities. However, to maintain and refresh the knowledge of the team, capacity-building activities have been recommended, as follows.

Lessons Learned

MDRTJ029:

RCST will take into account this factor in the future and see the possibility of using light uniforms in disaster response adapted to hot weather and adaptable to the place where the epidemic situation exists.

MDRTJ028:

1. To strengthen awareness works with community members living in prone to natural disaster areas to avoid misunderstanding during assessment and distribution of shelter-related support;
2. To maintain close contacts with authorities in place for the getting permission in earliest possible for distribution aid according to RC/RC mandate;
3. To keep informed and conduct refresher training for newly joined RCST PO members;
4. To get additional people from local authorities in LLWs for getting full picture of DREF Operations.

MDRTJ027:

1. To conduct capacity building (refresher training on disaster preparedness and response, DM mechanisms and procedures, First Aid and psychosocial support – PSS, coordination and cooperation, documentation and filing system) for the newly-recruited staff and volunteers of both branches involved in the response operation;
2. To conduct regular knowledge exchange meetings engaging other RCST branches, experienced in preparedness and response. RCST agreed that it would look for donors and expertise to conduct Cash programming and Cash Transfer trainings for RCST staff and NDRT members.
3. Training on needs assessment, beneficiary selection, preparation and verification of beneficiary lists, cooperation and coordination with governmental bodies and other stakeholders, monitoring and reporting needs to be conducted for the RCST Kulyab branch administration, staff and volunteers;
4. Work out the way to provide cash transfers to the affected population instead of distribution of NFIs in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of the provided relief in future operations. It was agreed between RCST and CoES representative to involve REACT partners in lessons-learned workshops.
5. To strengthen coordination with local authorities and population, as well as mass media in order to convey the correct information about the RCST mandate and its activities;
6. To conduct regular training for branch volunteers, establish local disaster management committees (LDMCs) (15-20 members in each) at branch level and equip them (vests, T-shirts and caps with Red Cross logo) and make DP stocks of NFIs for at least 20 families each;

To involve more representatives from local authorities as participants of the lessons learned workshop in the framework of future emergency response operations in order to give them an opportunity to get an overview of the relief operation process, problems faced and find solutions.



Livelihoods and basic needs

Challenges

MDRTJ029:

Still in Tajikistan, banking system has difficulties (weak network countrywide, underdeveloped infrastructure) with providing cash to people in areas outside the capital. Also in the situation with COVID-19, in the beginning of response, some people were reluctant to get cash directly from bank with a fear of being exposed to COVID-19.

MDRTJ028:

- The lack of experience of RCST staff and volunteers in cash distribution during natural disasters;
- Receiving the final list for cash distribution from authorities in a timely manner (lead to delayed distribution);
- Not enough capacity of local banks in ground level to provide access to beneficiaries in getting cash.

MDRTJ027: there was no livelihoods component

Lessons Learned

MDRTJ029:

NS has gained much experience from this response on CTP. Further support from IFRC in development of CTP in disaster response operations and recovery SOP's and training for staff and volunteers will help them to be better prepared to manage such disasters in future.

From the experience of implementing for the second time in DREF Operations with an unconditional cash programme, RCST is now more confident of implementing a cash based programme that provides target households with more options in deciding what is best for them with the flexibility to receive support based on a proposal that shows how the cash will be utilized to restart or build household livelihoods.

By undertaking cash programme to support affected communities, RCST learnt a new modality of program implementation and have developed capacity at the HQ and branch level to implement such projects in future.

MDRTJ028:

- To find the ways of conducting CTP training for RCST ERC Coordinators and key staff;
- To sign new MoU with "Orienbank" or "Amonatbank" regarding possibility of using their local branches in the future;
- To inform Government Bodies on Cash initiatives started by RCST and possible further use in the future.

MDRTJ027: there was no livelihoods component



Water, sanitation and hygiene

Challenges

MDRTJ029:

Limited understanding and adaptation to culture and norms on domestic usage of water by some community members

MDRTJ028:

Some communities' members were reluctant to use the aqua tabs. Despite the volunteers' demonstration on how to use them, some beneficiaries feared it might affect their health. RCST volunteers continued with their intense information dissemination to explain the community member who has doubts how the aqua tabs works.

MDRTJ027: NO CHALLENGES

Lessons Learned

MDRTJ029:

- Provided information materials as well as banners close to location of getting hot meals for population helped a lot to get general information on infection diseases and keeping clean water;
- There should be continuous advocacy and sensitization campaign on hygiene;
- Purchase of all relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) for all staff and NDRT members involved in DREF Operation.

MDRTJ028:

Having existing community-based volunteers trained on hygiene promotion is critical for disease prevention during emergencies as they could be mobilized right away to do community awareness and improving sanitation in affected communities.

Following hygiene-related topics need to be addressed especially during hot period: keeping clothes clean; maintaining personal hygiene; taking a shower as much as possible; to wash hands with soap before and after taking food; to wash hands after using the toilet; to keep water in clean reservoirs and cans; to close the cap of pail filled with clean drinking

water; to use boiled water for washing vegetables and drinking; to educate/inform children on using safe drinking water; the correct way of using diapers and sanitary napkins.

MDRTJ027:

The RCST will continue enhancing its response capacity and maintaining close contacts with the local government bodies in place to provide effective and timely assistance to affected population.

Coordination of activities with the government bodies should be reinforced through cooperation and implementation of joint activities including WASH projects.

In general, the flood response operations were successful in both districts; however, there is need for disaster risk reduction (DRR) projects to be implemented in the area, and community response capacities need to be increased to be prepared for future disasters and emergencies.

The RCST branches in both districts have a positive image overall.

Strengthen National Society

Challenges

MDRTJ029:

- Hot weather in affected area;
- COVID-19 affected area.

MDRTJ028:

The following lessons learned were captured at the lessons-learned workshop:

- The RCST disaster response was considered relevant and successful, however, knowledge should be refreshed continuously;
- There is good coordination between RCST and national stakeholders. However, RCST branches should always participate and inform Governmental Emergency Response Commission and REACT partners about the NS's mandate;
- RCST has limited pre-positioned stocks that can only be distributed to the most affected people according to set criteria.

MDRTJ027:

1. Delay of the RDRT deployment was the main challenge, as they arrived in the country at the end of the operation. In spite of having a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in place among Central Asia National Societies (on mutual support and RDRT deployment), the deployment procedures between the host National Society and deploying National Society took a long time.
2. High turnover of trained staff and volunteers in affected areas.
3. Lack of disaster response training and knowledge among newly-recruited staff and volunteers.

Lessons Learned

- MDRTJ029:

To conduct BSS as early as possible before mid-day using NS volunteers;

- To use special PPE for the staff and volunteers during hot weather;
- Feedback and complaint mechanism should be improved, because this will in turn improve engagement with community members.

MDRTJ028:

- To negotiate with authorities on providing urgent assistance in kind of NFIs by RCST at least in the first days after disasters;
- To persuade CoES on getting permission from the Government for cash assistance;
- To conduct refresh training for staff and volunteers on CTP taking into account good and bad practices from current DREF.
- One of the strengths of the National Society's response is active involvement of its NDRT members and POs. Cash transfer was a new initiative and was welcomed by authorities and beneficiaries.

MDRTJ027:

1. To speed up the RDRT deployment process and to bring them to the country at the beginning of response operations.
2. To simplify the deployment procedures.
3. To provide them with necessary equipment and uniforms.

RDRT Recommendations:

1. Capacity building training (preparedness and response, DM mechanisms and procedures, First Aid and PSS, coordination and cooperation, documentation and filing system) need to be provided to all newly-recruited staff and volunteers of Kulyab branch;

2. To conduct exchange knowledge meeting with engagement of other RCST branch, experienced on preparedness and response, during the lessons-learned workshop in the frame of DREF operation;
3. To elaborate the possibility of cash transfer to the affected population instead of the distribution of NFIs in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of the provided relief in further operations.
4. To prepare a map of most disaster-prone areas of the country,. Creation of disaster preparedness stocks (non-food items) for 20 families in each stock;
5. To conduct regular training and establish volunteer teams consisting of 8 to 10 people and provision of uniform (vests, T-shirts and caps with Red Cross logo) at branch levels is recommended.

To revise the number of goods in the standard set of NFIs to increase it from four to six units per family is recommended to IFRC. This measure is necessary and identified by the results of the interviews with beneficiaries and the existing practices of the National Society.

Full LLW Summary for MDRTJ027:

Lessons-learned workshop

At the end of operation, on 29 August 2018, a lessons-learned workshop was conducted by the RCST in Bokhtar town to examine whether the DREF operation achieved the planned objectives, to assess outputs against the plan of action, and to capture and disseminate lessons learnt to improve future planning and response.

In total, 32 people participated in the lessons learned workshop representing: (1) the RCST HQ, regional and district branch staff and volunteers; (2) the CoES, local authorities and beneficiaries; (3) the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team in Central Asia.

Overall, the operation was successful in reaching the targeted families with assistance.

The following lessons learned were captured at the lessons-learned workshop:

1. The response actions of the National Society were considered relevant as they helped meet the immediate needs of the affected population. There was good coordination and collaboration between the National Society and national stakeholders, especially with the Governmental Emergency Response Commission and REACT partners. The National Society managed to deploy its pre-positioned stocks to the most affected areas where the population had lost their belongings.
2. One of the strengths of the National Society's response is active involvement of its Red Crescent response teams. This has resulted in reduced dependency on personnel from the National Society headquarters to be present at the disaster site all the time. However, since many of community volunteers from the teams are new to the Red Crescent, there still remains the need for adequate supervision in the field. It is important and highly recommended to arrange regular briefings and debriefings for all members representing the Red Crescent during the response, to define roles and any changes in responsibility so as to avoid any duplication and confusions around who is doing what, when and where.
3. The assessment process was lengthy, and decisions of the Governmental Emergency Response Commission were delayed.
4. There is high turnover of trained staff and volunteers and new volunteers do not receive proper training.
5. There are coordination mechanisms in place and they need to be reinforced by regional CoES entities and RCST branches taking coordination role and strengthening cooperation with local authorities and other stakeholders/ responding agencies.

The following recommendations were made:

1. To speed up the response and to provide support to the affected people at the early stage or in the first day of a disaster.
2. Accelerate sharing the results of assessments and initiating an official request for support from the government.
3. Training for staff and volunteers should be made a regular step in relief operations.
4. To conduct regular knowledge exchange meetings engaging other RCST branches, experienced in preparedness and response.
5. To work out the way to provide cash transfers to the affected population instead of distribution of NFIs in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of the provided relief in future operations.
6. To consider cash transfer activities in future emergency response operations.
7. To initiate discussions with the CoES and local authorities about having a pre-agreed MoUs in place in order to better address the needs of affected people, given that response activities are conducted in close cooperation with the CoES and local authorities.
8. Simplify and acceleration of RDRT deployment

In general, the RCST response to floods in Khatlon Province (Panj and Farkhor districts) was successful. The recommendations will be discussed at the RCST's meeting of DM Coordinators in 2018 and an implementation plan will be drawn up by the National Society for 2019, in close coordination with Movement partners and other stakeholders

Challenges and lessons learned for MDRTJ026

General challenges
<p>The following challenges were faced by the National Society during the implementation of the operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lengthy assessment procedures and late approval of beneficiary lists by the government bodies and local authorities; Lack of access to all affected areas for analysing the real situation in the first hours after the disaster; Different sizes of families made it difficult to give a preliminary estimate of the number of affected people; Difficulties on getting permission from the Government to start distribution in the first days after the disaster.
General lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of volunteers/LDMC members need to be increased in the areas most prone to natural disasters through its current DM/DRR projects/programmes. Coordination of activities with government bodies should be reinforced through cooperation and implementation of joint activities including DM/DRR projects, training and simulation exercises. In general, the response operations to the floods in Panjakent were successful, however there is need for DRR projects to be implemented in the area, and community response capacities need to be developed so as to prepare the population for future disasters and emergencies. The RCST Contingency Plan ToR and SoPs were followed by the NS branch responding teams, however, joint simulation exercises should be conducted on an annual basis to sustain and refresh the institutional knowledge gained during this operation. The NS branch has an overall positive image in Panjakent.

Lessons learned collected from the following operations :

MDRTJ029 – Floods	
Date of Issue: 30 November 2020	Glide number: FL-2020-000138-TJK
Operation start date: 28 May 2020	Operation end date: 31 August 2020
Host National Society: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	Operation budget: CHF 170,820
Number of people affected: 2,690 people (538 households)	Number of people assisted: 2,690 people (1,690 people in 338 households assisted with items and hygiene promotion, and an additional 1,000 people only with hygiene promotion)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC and German Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Local and National Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners	
Continuous heavy rains resulted in mudflows between 14 and 16 May 2020 in Khatlon Province, Asadullo, 18 th Hizb (former Partseyzd) and Pakhtaobod villages of Khuroson district, Ergash village in Kushoniyon district, Galaba Street of Vahdat town and Surkhudara village in Fayzobod district. In total, seven mid-scale mudflows and floods have occurred throughout Tajikistan.	
There were 338 households (1,690 people) heavily affected in Khatlon province (Khuroson district) and in Regions of Republican Subordination (RRS) Vahdat town and Fayzobod district another 11 households. At least one person was killed and another one person missing because of the events. Around 305 households were evacuated to neighbouring villages into safe places, i.e. schools, mosques and relatives' houses.	
DREF operation no. MDRTJ028	Glide number: FL-2019-000058-TJK
Date of issue: 17 December 2019	
Operation start date: 17 June 2019	Operation end date: 17 September 2019

Host National Society: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	Operation budget: CHF 147,688
Number of people affected: 6,750 people (1,350 households)	Number of people assisted: 2,750 people (550 households)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC, German RC and ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Local and National Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team (REACT) partners	
Continuous heavy rains resulted in mudflows and floods countrywide between 1 and 7 June 2019. In total, 10 mid-scale mudflows and floods had occurred throughout Tajikistan. 1,350 households (6,750 people) were heavily affected in Khatlon province (Vose, Farkhor, Temurmalik, Pyanj and Khuroson districts), Sughd province (Devashtich, Isfara, Penjikent and Konibodom districts) and in Direct Ruled Districts (DRD) Rudaky and Fayzobod. At least 4 persons were killed in Khuroson, Penjikent and Pyanj. The mudflows repeatedly hit the same locations (in Farkhor and Vose) on 6 June 2019. Around 650 households were evacuated to neighbouring villages into safe places i.e. schools, mosques and relatives' houses. The Government commenced relief operations in all the affected districts and called for assistance from in-country humanitarian partners	

Operation n° MDRTJ027	
Date of Issue: XX November 2018	Glide number: FL-2018-000065-TJK
Date of disaster: 16–21 May 2018	
Operation start date: 2 June 2018	Operation end date: 16 August 2018
Host National Society: Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	Operation budget: CHF 132,060
Number of people affected: 1,145 families (5,725 people)	Number of people assisted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 most-affected families (2,500 people) with non-food items (NFIs); 1,145 families (5,725 people) with hygiene promotion
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: One – Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Three – Local and National Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, UNICEF, Humanitarian Aid Foundation of Kuwait “Al-Salam”.	
Heavy rains between 16 and 21 May caused floods in the southern part of Tajikistan, affecting nine villages in two districts of Khatlon Province. The rapid and detailed assessment conducted by the Government Emergency Response Commission and the Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence under the Government of Tajikistan (CoES) 17–26 May found 6 people dead and 1,145 households (5,725 people) heavily affected. A number of infrastructure objects were damaged or destroyed in Farkhor and Panj districts of Khatlon Province.	

Operation n° MDRTJ026	
Date of issue: 19 December 2017	Glide n° FL-2017-000079-TJK
Date of disaster: 26 June 2017	
Operation start date: 27 June 2017	Operation end date: 27 September 2017
Operation budget: 51,555 CHF	
Host National Society presence: The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) has a well-trained and experienced branch in the affected area including one National Disaster Response Team consisting of 8 members, as well as 14 Local Disaster Committee members. In addition, two staff of the local Panjakent branch supported by the RCST HQ and IFRC Country Representation have been involved in the operation.	
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Shamsudin Muhudinov, IFRC Senior Disaster Management Officer in Central Asia IFRC Secretariat Tajikistan Country Representation	Point of contact (name and title): Shuhrat Sangov, Director of Disaster Management Department, Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST)
Number of people affected: 140 families (700 people)	Number of people assisted: 83 most-affected families (415 people) – with non-food items and construction tools. 140 affected families (700 people) – with hygiene kits

	and hygiene promotion (including the 83 most affected families). An additional 3,427 people have been reached with hygiene promotion / awareness-raising.
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), German Red Cross (GRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: Local and National Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF	
Heavy rains and strong winds on 26 June 2017 lasting for an hour (approx. 16:30–17:30) resulted in a mudflow in Amondara village, Panjakent district (Sughd Province) of Tajikistan. According to the results of the rapid assessment, conducted on 27 June by the Governmental Emergency Response Commission (which includes the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) and Civil Defence of Tajikistan), the RCST and REACT ⁹ partners (national and international organisations), about 140 households (700 people) had been affected.	

⁹ Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team.

DREF OPERATION

MDRTJ030 - TAJIKISTAN - FLOODS

24/05/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	94,427
Medical & First Aid	1,330
Teaching Materials	16,776
Utensils & Tools	22,705
Other Supplies & Services	14,173
Cash Disbursement	14,800
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	164,211
Distribution & Monitoring	4,800
Transport & Vehicles Costs	6,400
Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,200
National Society Staff	5,100
Volunteers	23,922
Personnel	29,022
Workshops & Training	2,500
Workshops & Training	2,500
Travel	2,500
Office Costs	300
Financial Charges	3,000
General Expenditure	5,800
DIRECT COSTS	212,733
INDIRECT COSTS	13,828
TOTAL BUDGET	226,560

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2	Shelter	139,123
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	15,762
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	32,961
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	26,893
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	6,710
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	5,112
TOTAL		226,560

